

REFORM IS A FACT.

Commissioner Roosevelt Talks on the Civil Service.

Reform in the Service on a Better Footing Than Ever.

CREDIT WHERE DUE.

Senators Lodge and Cockrell Deserve Praise He Says.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt, in an interview on civil service matters, said the commission was now on a far better footing than ever before for efficient work. This was due to the fact that the commission, under legislation pushed by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, hereafter would have its own force of clerks instead of being dependent on clerks detailed to it by the several government departments.

The civil service commissioner denounced the Bynum bill for the reinstatement of the Democratic railroad mail clerks dismissed prior to the classification of the railway mail service, under the civil service system in 1889, as a thoroughly vicious partisan measure, saying: "If it should become a law it would be a precedent for the enactment of similar measures whenever a change of administration took place. It is introduced purely in the interest of the spoils monger and is a thoroughly vicious bill in every way."

"Then," Mr. Roosevelt went on, "I wish to call the recent decision of the attorney general, which permits solicitation for political purposes by letter in government buildings. If his opinion holds, the commission must immediately request the passage of a law to prohibit such solicitation. The commission has always insisted that solicitation for political purposes was illegal whether done in person or by letter in a government building."

"It was owing to this interpretation that we were able to very nearly break up the practice during the last presidential campaign, and as the aftermath of that campaign, we have procured the conviction of two government officials, one a postmaster in Ohio and the other a deputy internal revenue officer of Kentucky, but we have never had a case tried in the courts where the accusation was that the solicitation was by letter."

"Nine-tenths of the good done by the law will vanish if solicitation by letter is allowed, and although the commission will of course do all it can to protect employees if they are molested in any way for refusing to contribute, it is imperative that we should be given power to prosecute any attempt at political assessment in a government building either by letter or otherwise. The statute is so broad, inasmuch as it prohibits any person from soliciting in any manner whatsoever in a government building, that we have taken it for granted that it must mean by letter, and that, we know, was the meaning of the gentlemen, both in congress and out, who saw the passage of the bill."

The commissioner expressed the hope there would be a great extension of the classified service and that there would be a great reduction in number of places excepted on one theory or another, from the civil service rules, including not only the departments, but the postoffices and custom houses throughout the country, and in this connection he called attention to several instances in which old and efficient employees had been gotten rid of by indirect methods.

The commission, he thought, should have a power to interfere in these cases of removals and require that reasons for dismissals be given in full and in writing.

PANIC ON A STEAMER.

The Northwest Stranded at Bar Point, Lake Erie.

AMHERSTBERG, Ont., Aug. 30.—The new passenger steamer Northwest of the Great Northern railroad line stranded at Bar Point light on Lake Erie about two miles from the mouth of the Detroit river yesterday afternoon. Dense smoke from the forest fires obscured the lights maintained by the government at that dangerous point. The steamer ran out ten feet forward, and as she draws but fourteen feet of water astern her bow is practically lifted in the air by the tremendous shock of her stranding.

Instantly panic reigned supreme. People who were able to rise to their feet ran hurriedly around the steamer shouting and begging the crew to lower the life boat. It was with difficulty that several were restrained from leaping over the side. The officers in vain tried to quiet the crowd, and it was only when the steamer was seen to remain above the surface that the more calm and collected helped to restore order.

Trouble at Pullman.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—There is trouble at Pullman among those who have been associated with the work of distributing supplies to the needy. It amounts to a strife between the members of the A. R. U. and the workmen who did not join the organization. It is said that the members of the A. R. U. seem to gain control of the distributions of relief in order that none but union men may receive the benefits of it.

Good Citizenship League.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 30.—In response to a call issued by the Good Citizenship League of Indiana, 300 representatives of churches of all denominations, temperance and other societies, met here yesterday to take action in regard to organization of the movement independent of the old political parties in the interests of public morality and reform.

Read the "Wants." Many of them are as interesting as news items. See if it is not so.

REJECTED BY THE SENATE

Official List of Nominations Rejected During the Last Session.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The following is the official list of nominations rejected by the senate during the session just closed (second session, Fifty-third congress):

Associate Justices of the supreme court of the United States—William B. Hornblower, Wheeler H. Peckham, Consul—Benjamin Leathier, Sherbrooke, Que.

Collector of Customs—Edward J. Taylor, for the district of Niagara, N. Y.

Surveyor of Customs—J. Scott Harrison, for the port of Kansas City, Mo.

Registers of Land Offices—Henry W. Long, Gainesville, Fla.

Postmasters—Jonas S. Hayes, Oswego, N. Y.; Treadwell B. Kellum, Babylon, N. Y.; Thomas H. Marion, Herkimer, N. Y.; George F. Van Dam, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

The following nominations were not confirmed and failed by reason of adjournment:

United States District Judge for the Eastern and Middle District of Tennessee—James D. Porter.

United States Attorneys—John W. Beekman, for the district of New Jersey; William L. Marbury, for the district of Maryland.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—George W. Wilson, for the district of Florida; Augustine Healy, for the district of New York.

Collectors of Customs—David G. Browne, for the district of Montana; James W. Ball, for the district of Yakima, Ore.

Indian Agents—Thomas B. Teter, for the Hall agency, Idaho; Marshall Petit, Klamath agency, Oregon.

Supervising Inspector Steam Vessels—John H. Galway, for the Eighth district of Michigan.

Postmasters—John Beard, Danville, Ill.; James A. Purdy, Ottawa, Kan.; Charles H. Trousdale, Monroe, La.; John H. Hickok, Flint, Mich.; John Murray, Port Huron, Mich.; Alfred A. Guok, Lake Linden, Mich.; J. H. Hamm, Ponca, Neb.; Alfred D. Tinsley, Sioux Falls, S. D.; George H. Islaub, Ogden, Utah; John D. Tyrrell, Pomeroy, Wash.

RACE RIOT IMMINENT.

Trouble in South Carolina Over Prices Charged for Cotton Picking.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 30.—Governor Tillman received information yesterday afternoon that a race riot was imminent at Harlem City, a small town in Orangeburg county. He ordered the Santee rifles of that county to put themselves at the disposal of Trial Justice O. B. Whetzel.

The negroes in that section have formed a combination not to pick cotton for less than 50 cents a hundred for white farmers and 40 cents for colored farmers. An old negro who violated this agreement and picked for a white man at 40 cents per hundred was taken out of his house by a mob of negroes and severely beaten. Several negroes were arrested for the crime and this undoubtedly incensed the negroes.

Owing to the poor telegraphic facilities there nothing further can be learned. A company of militia could quickly put down the trouble without bloodshed.

WISHES FOR ANNEXATION

Chief Clarence Wants Mexico to Take the Mosquito Shore.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 30.—It is reported here that Chief Clarence, of the Mosquito reservation, who is now in Kingston, Jamaica, will shortly proceed to Mexico for protection for himself and his allies in Nicaragua. The plans of the Indian chief are kept very close, but it is thought he may make a definite proposition to the Mexican government to annex his country and thus put an end to Central American troubles. The proposition for Mexico to annex all these warring republics has been often broached in the past and has aroused much opposition from England and other nations.

Shot Dead by Her Husband.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Amanda Kalb, about 35 years of age, was shot through the eye by her husband, George Kalb, a patent medicine fakir, and instantly killed. Jealousy was the cause. Mrs. Kalb kept a dress-making establishment, but her husband discovered it was only a blind, and that she was receiving the attentions of other men, among them a prominent merchant of this city. Kalb was arrested.

A Montana Town Burned.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 30.—The town of Elliston was practically wiped out by fire yesterday morning.

BRIEFS BY WIRE.

Pietro Tonnini, president of the republic of San Marino, is dead.

Familio, one of the greatest race stallions on the grand circuit, died at Charter Oak park, Hartford.

In St. Paul, Minn., a fire originating in the Brooks lumber yards, Union park, caused a loss of \$115,000.

In Hillsboro, Tex., J. O. Abbott was unanimously nominated for congress by the Sixth district Democratic convention on the 3,958th ballot.

Bennett mills Nos. 1 and 2, and Columbia mill No. 1, at New Bedford, Mass., started up at the old schedule. There was no demonstration.

Ambrose Leckler and Robert Tuohs left Huron, Ohio, for Havana, Ohio, with two casks of ammonia. Later the casks exploded with terrific force, and both men were instantly killed.

The grand stand and club house of the Chicago base ball park has been destroyed by fire. The park was deserted at the time, and the origin of the fire is thought to have been incendiary.

In Tipton, Ind., Mrs. George League, an employee of the Martz canning factory, was completely scalped. Her hair caught on the line shaft and the entire scalp was instantly jerked off. The physicians say she will die.

Miss Pauline Wallenstein, daughter of Henry Wallenstein, head of Atchison, Lawrence and Wichita dry goods firms, died from concussion of the brain, caused by being thrown from a carriage in a runaway Sunday night. She was a beautiful 15-year-old girl.

CUT OFF HIS HEAD.

The Priest Bruneau Executed at Laval, France.

He Was Convicted of Murdering Abbe Fricot.

HE WAS PENITENT.

Great Crowds Were Anxious to See Him Die.

LAVAL, France, Aug. 30.—The execution of Abbe Bruneau, formerly vicar of the Church of Entremmes, convicted of the murder of Abbe Fricot, passed off much more quietly than the authorities anticipated. The order for execution was not received until 5 o'clock this morning, and Diebler and his assistants did not commence erecting the guillotine until 2:15 a. m. From that time the crowd increased until fully 8,000 people were present.

Maitre Dominique counsel for the prisoner was in Paris yesterday trying to induce President Casimir-Perier to commute the condemned man's sentence; but he was unsuccessful in his appeal for mercy and arrived here last night. The people of Laval were so indignant at Maitre Dominique's action in appealing directly to the president, that it was feared that he would be attacked and consequently he left the train at a station outside of Laval.

Abbe Bruneau was awake when the public prosecutor, the examining magistrate and other officials entered his cell this morning in order to inform him that his last hour had arrived. Unaided the condemned man donned his black trousers and then pulled on his shirt, stockings and shoes. When dressed, Abbe Bruneau was led to the chapel of the prison where the representatives of the press were already seated.

In passing the holy water font the abbe dipped his fingers, knelt and crossed himself fervently. He was then led to the altar, where he prayed for a few moments, and afterwards, with the prison chaplain, retired to a corner where the latter heard the prisoner's last confession. This lasted ten minutes, after which mass was celebrated, Abbe Bruneau following the prayers with great devotion. He was led away to a breakfast apparently deeply penitent.

After breakfast the prisoner again commended the prison chaplain, and asked that the clergy might pardon him for breaking his vows of chastity. He then informed the attendants that he was ready, and showed great coolness until he arrived at the foot of the scaffold, when his fortitude seemed to desert him. Upon the guillotine platform Abbe Bruneau kissed the crucifix held up before him by the chaplain, murmured a short prayer, with his eyes turned towards the sky, and then at a signal from Diebler he was overthrown upon the bascule, thrust rapidly forward and at 5:05 a. m. the knife fell and the priest's head dropped into the basket.

The death of the priest was the signal for loud cries of "Bravo" from the assembled crowds.

Abbe Bruneau was found guilty of the murder of Abbe Fricot, cure at Entremmes, by stunning him, throwing him into a well, pitching blocks of wood upon the old priest as he struggled for life and finally pelting him with a long pole until he was dead.

He was also shown to have committed a number of robberies; to have spent much money in fast living and was indicted for the murder of a widow named Bourdais who kept a florist store. Mme. Bourdais was found stabbed to death, and her place of business ransacked. Some of the stolen money was traced to the possession of Abbe Bruneau.

NEW ORDER OF IRON HALL.

The Outgrowth of the Indianapolis Order in Session at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 30.—The convention of district No. 4 of the Iron Hall, of Baltimore, an outgrowth of the defunct Indianapolis Iron Hall, is in session in this city. The district comprises the states of Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama and Texas. The new order was formed shortly after the original Iron Hall passed into the hands of a receiver. About 10,000 members of the old order waived their personal claims against it and transferred them to the new order, which issued new certificates for the old ones and assumed the responsibilities which the first Iron Hall carried out so unsatisfactorily.

The convention has elected E. E. Deering, of Kansas City, as a representative of the district in the supreme commandery, which will meet in Philadelphia on September 4.

WET BUT VERY HILARIOUS

Washington Pythians Enjoy Themselves, Notwithstanding the Rain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Knights of Pythias had a damp time of it in their camp, as a thick fog hung over the place. Damp weather has been their fate since they first encamped here, but they are having a hilarious time, nevertheless. To-day the prize drills are in progress at the baseball grounds, attracting many spectators. The sessions of the Pythian Sisters and the Pythian Sisterhood were held yesterday. The supreme lodge accomplished nothing but routine business and an early adjournment was taken to give the committees time to outline the work.

Died From Heart Disease.

WELLINGTON, Kan., Aug. 30.—While engaged in a scuffle with another young man, in a quarrel growing out of a political dispute, near Rome, this county, Ted Anderson, a lad of 19, was stricken with heart disease and died instantly.

Collided at a Crossing.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—An electric car collided with a passenger train on the Chicago and Northern Pacific road at the Forest Hill crossing. Three persons were seriously injured and a number of others were badly shaken up.

TESTING THE TARIFF LAW

A Question Raised by a Providence, Rhode Island, Lumber Firm.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 30.—A prominent lumber firm of this city has filed a protest against the decision of Collector Pomeroy, which will necessitate a test of the constitutionality of the new tariff bill. The firm imported on August 15 a car-load of lumber on which, under the McKinley bill, the duties would have been \$97.50. This they paid under protest, claiming the new bill should go into effect August 1, and they were entitled to bring in lumber free after that date, regardless of the time on which the bill passed. The protest will be submitted to the Board of General Appraisers at New York, and if they overrule it the case will be taken into the United States court.

HELD UP A FREIGHT TRAIN

Three Highwaymen Beat and Rob Every Man Found on the Cars.

LAPORTE, Ind., Aug. 30.—Lake Shore local freight No. 55, west bound, was boarded by three highwaymen near Hudson lake, this county, last night. They beat and robbed every man in the train before it reached this station. James Gardner and his brother, from Bertrand, Mich., who were stealing a ride to Chicago, were terribly beaten, the former fatally shot, and both being pitched from the train. They were found by the roadside later and taken to New Carlisle. Seven other travelers were beaten and thrown from the train before it reached this place, where the robbers disembarked and disappeared.

THE MEMPHIS BOODLERS.

The State Out \$4,000,000 in State Tax Frauds During the Last Ten Years.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 30.—The investigation into the delinquent tax scandal took another sensational turn yesterday when James Harris, comptroller of Tennessee, armed with a force of expert accountants, took charge of the books of the officials of Shelby county, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact amount of money out of which the state has been defrauded. The frauds will reach a total of \$4,000,000, and covers a period of ten years.

Will Die From His Injuries.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 30.—James Waybrew, who was shot Monday evening by a party of strikers from the United States glass company works, lies at the point of death and cannot recover. Waybrew was manager of the company's hotel at Glass City, and was returning from Pittsburg when attacked. In attempting to defend himself he was felled to the ground, and while prostrate was shot in the breast by Steve McKane, an employee of the company, who is now in jail.

Mother and Daughter Held for Murder.

MORRIS, Mo., Aug. 30.—Fannie Johnson, her mother and sister have been arrested, charged with the murder of a child born to Fannie several days ago. Soon after its birth the infant disappeared, and yesterday the bones of a child were found in an ash pile on the Johnson premises. The women deny the charge, but have been committed without bail. The Johnsons, who are related to some of the wealthiest families in this county, have heretofore borne good characters.

Ex-St. Louis Councilman Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 30.—Judge Claiborne of the court of criminal correction bound over ex-Councilman Phillip Rohan to appear before the September grand jury and answer to a charge of attempting to rob Broker James Campbell of \$30,000 on the morning of August 17. The bond was fixed at \$1,000, and a surety being furnished, Rohan was released. The case is a surprise to everyone.

Fine Stock Burned to Death.

HAMILTON, Mo., Aug. 30.—Yesterday was the second day of the Hamilton fair. The exhibits are all good and races first class. About 3 o'clock fire was discovered in the west end of a row of about seventy-four stalls, mostly used for cattle. Everything was so dry that the whole row was destroyed. About fifteen head of cattle were burned to death.

Negroes for Liberia.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 30.—J. R. McMillan, president of the International Immigration society, states that a contract has been closed with the African Steamship company for the transportation of 5,000 colonists annually to Liberia. The society proposes for a certain stipulated price to furnish transportation and three months' provisions for the colonists.

Car Works to Resume Work.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 30.—It is stated that owing to the receipt of orders of considerable magnitude and the prospect of better business, the Madison Car company at Madison, Ill., which assigned on July 1, 1893, will resume operations on or about September 1, with about 600 hands.

Want Jim Hall to Fight.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 30.—Jim Hall yesterday received an offer from the New Orleans Auditorium athletic club to fight at its quarters, for a purse of \$2,000, the opponent to be either Peter Maher or Joe Choynski. Hall declined the offer because it was too small.

Found Dead in a Grove.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Timothy J. Dacey, assistant engineer at the Hyde Park Pumping works, was found dead in a grove at Sixty-eighth street and Euclid avenue. There was a wound in his left breast, just over the heart, which caused death. The case is surrounded in mystery.

Baby Drowned.

NEVADA, Mo., Aug. 30.—The 13-month-old daughter of William Hulise fell into a boiler of water at Stotsbury, a small hamlet fourteen miles northwest of here, yesterday afternoon and was drowned.



FACTS ABOUT SODA WATER.

No Soda Is Used In Its Manufacture According to Present Methods.

Many years ago a Frenchman conceived the idea of manufacturing a carbonated water by mixing a solution of tartaric acid with carbonate of soda. The proportions used were 35 grains of acid and 40 grains of the soda dissolved in a wineglass of water. This was the original soda water.

The public knows in a general way that marble dust is sometimes used in making soda water, and the question is sometimes asked, "Isn't marble dust injurious to the system?" As a matter of fact, there is no marble dust, or, to use the technical term, carbonate of lime, in soda water. The part played by marble dust in the process of manufacturing soda water is simply to supply the carbonic acid gas with which the water is charged. The same gas generated in a different manner gives froth to beer, lightens bread and makes the bubbles in buckwheat cakes. This gas can be obtained from carbonate of soda, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of lime or from any other carbonate by treating it with an acid. Sulphuric acid is generally used. The powdered carbonate of lime or marble dust, as it is popularly called, was until quite recently used almost exclusively for this purpose because it is very cheap.

To understand how the two chemicals—sulphuric acid and carbonate of lime—act when brought together the reader may call to mind the mixing of a seidlitz powder. The tartaric acid in the white paper, when in solution, unites with the carbonate of soda in the blue paper. Effervescence at once takes place, carbonic acid gas being liberated and tartrate of soda being formed. Although nature furnishes an unlimited quantity of carbonates, almost any other acid, strange to say, will drive out the carbonic acid and usurp its place. This is seen in the mixing of a seidlitz powder.

Now, this is exactly what takes place in the manufacture of soda water, except that the gas, instead of being permitted to escape, is confined to the generator. The generator is simply an apparatus in which the acid and the carbonate can be mixed conveniently. From the generator the gas is conveyed to one of the portable steel foundations, the appearance of which is familiar to the public. The fountain is about three-quarters full of water. After a quantity of gas has entered the fountain it is well agitated. It is usual now to place it on a cradle or rocker, and either by hand or steam power to rock it for some time, generally about half an hour, in order to mix thoroughly the gas with the water. When this is done, the fountain is again connected with the generator, more acid is allowed to reach the carbonate, more gas is formed, and the same process is continued until the pressure on the fountain shows 150 pounds to the square inch. The fountain is then set aside, and another is put on in its place, and the process goes on until the supply of gas in the carbonate has all been extracted. The refuse is thrown away, and a fresh supply of carbonate is placed in the generator. The refuse is sulphate of lime. The sulphuric acid has united with the lime, and the carbonic acid gas has been liberated.

As has been said, marble dust has been used in preference to any other carbonate in the manufacture of soda water because it is the cheapest. Quite recently at least one firm in New York substituted carbonate of magnesia. This is a little more expensive. On the other hand, the decarbonized magnesia, instead of being thrown away like the sulphate of lime, can be utilized. It is pumped or drawn up to a higher apartment, where it is strained and filtered to exclude all impurities and tested. It is then placed in large evaporating pans and allowed to crystallize. The product is sulphate of magnesia, better known as epsom salts.

The soda water business is exceedingly lucrative. The cost of manufacture is from 1 to 2 cents per gallon, and the product is sold for 10 cents. Sirups cost from 20 to 30 cents a gallon and are sold from 45 to 75 cents. There are generally about 64 glasses to the gallon, and soda water is sold for 5 or 10 cents a glass. Other artificial mineral waters are sold for about 35 cents per gallon.—New York Sun.

Florida Mosquito Guards.

"You can talk about mosquitoes as much as you please," said C. P. Burdick, "but the largest, fiercest and most numerous in the United States can be seen and felt in the northern portion of Florida about Baldwin. It is the only place I ever saw men wear 'mosquito guards,' but there they are a necessity to those who work in exposed places. A sort of trap or coop is made, fitting around the neck and extending above the head. Around this is fastened as fine a mosquito bar as can be procured. Of course there is very little weight attached to it, and while at first it bothers the eyes yet it does not take a great while to get used to it. I wore one for a week there, and if I should return I certainly would not be without the protection of a 'mosquito guard.'"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Drifted Six Hundred and Sixty Miles.

Captain W. Schlemick of the oil tank steamer Standard has informed the hydrographic office that he picked up July 13 in Colong bay, County Cork, Ireland, a "bottle paper" which had been thrown overboard Feb. 11 last in latitude 48 degrees 50 minutes, longitude 28 degrees 30 minutes. It was in a bottle sent out by the hydrographic office for the purpose of experimenting with ocean currents and had traveled 600 miles in 152 days.—Baltimore Sun.

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